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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/517,776	07/19/2005	Jacques Bellalou	263894US2PCT	1227
22850 7590 07/14/2009 OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C. 1940 DUKE STREET			EXAMINER	
			HOBBS, MICHAEL L	
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
		1797		
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			07/14/2009	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Advisory Action Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief

Application No.	Applicant(s)	
10/517,776	BELLALOU ET AL.	
Examiner	Art Unit	

	MICHAEL HOBBS	1797			
The MAILING DATE of this communication appe	ars on the cover sheet with the c	correspondence add	ress		
THE REPLY FILED 30 June 2009 FAILS TO PLACE THIS APP	LICATION IN CONDITION FOR A	LLOWANCE.			
1. The reply was filed after a final rejection, but prior to or on application, applicant must timely file one of the following rapplication in condition for allowance; (2) a Notice of Appe for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 C periods:	replies: (1) an amendment, affidavit eal (with appeal fee) in compliance	, or other evidence, w with 37 CFR 41.31; or	hich places the (3) a Request		
a) The period for reply expires 3 months from the mailing date b) The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Adno event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire la Examiner Note: If box 1 is checked, check either box (a) or (I MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(f	dvisory Action, or (2) the date set forth in ter than SIX MONTHS from the mailing b). ONLY CHECK BOX (b) WHEN THE	date of the final rejectio	n.		
Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date of have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extrunder 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the siset forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). NOTICE OF APPEAL	ension and the corresponding amount of hortened statutory period for reply original controls.	of the fee. The appropria nally set in the final Offic	ate extension fee e action; or (2) as		
2. The Notice of Appeal was filed on A brief in compl filing the Notice of Appeal (37 CFR 41.37(a)), or any exten Notice of Appeal has been filed, any reply must be filed with AMENDMENTS	nsion thereof (37 CFR 41.37(e)), to	avoid dismissal of the			
3. The proposed amendment(s) filed after a final rejection, be (a) They raise new issues that would require further con (b) They raise the issue of new matter (see NOTE below (c) They are not deemed to place the application in bett appeal; and/or (d) They present additional claims without canceling a content of the second co	nsideration and/or search (see NOT w); eer form for appeal by materially rec corresponding number of finally reje	E below); lucing or simplifying th			
NOTE: <u>See Continuation Sheet</u> . (See 37 CFR 1.124. The amendments are not in compliance with 37 CFR 1.125. Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s): Newly proposed or amended claim(s) would be allowed the continuation of the continuation o	21. See attached Notice of Non-Con				
non-allowable claim(s). 7. For purposes of appeal, the proposed amendment(s): a) [how the new or amended claims would be rejected is prov The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows: Claim(s) allowed: Claim(s) objected to: Claim(s) rejected: Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: AFFIDAVIT OR OTHER EVIDENCE		be entered and an ex	xplanation of		
 The affidavit or other evidence filed after a final action, but because applicant failed to provide a showing of good and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 1.116(e). 					
9. The affidavit or other evidence filed after the date of filing a entered because the affidavit or other evidence failed to or showing a good and sufficient reasons why it is necessary 10. The affidavit analysis are in a standard American in a stan	vercome <u>all</u> rejections under appea and was not earlier presented. Se	ll and/or appellant fails ee 37 CFR 41.33(d)(1)	s to provide a		
10. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence is entered. An explanation REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER 11. ☑ The request for reconsideration has been considered but		•			
 11. \[
13. Other:					
/M. H./ Examiner, Art Unit 1797	/William H. Beisner/ Primary Examiner, Art U	nit 1797			

Continuation of 3. NOTE: The newly added limitation of the "regulation of the temperature by Peltier effect being independent and programmable for each microfermentor" in lines 14 and 15 of claim 1 and lines 3 and 4 of claim 9 was not delt with in the previous Office correspondance. Therefore, this new limitation raises a new issue that would require further search and consideration on the part of the examiner.

Continuation of 11. does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: Applicant argues on page 6 that the prior art of record fails either singly or in combination to disclose the capability of programming the culture temperatures that [are] key to optimizing bacteriological methods. The limitation of a programmable heating system with individual heating elements, as stated above, was not presented in the previous claim set and raises new issues that would require further search and consideration on the part of the examiner. Also, the type of reaction within the wells constitutes material worked upon by an apparatus that does not structurally define the instant application over the prior art (See MPEP 2115) and furthermore, the claim language does not preclude the applied reference Kurihara. Regarding Applicant's arguments toward the applied reference Gaillon, the applied reference corrected the deficiency within Kurihara regarding the size of the reaction wells. Adjusting the size of the well for holding a different amount of sample or for a different reaction is a change in the relative dimensions of the wells and the device of Kurihara and Gaillon would not perform differently due to the volume change. Therefore, the size of the wells does not patentably distinguish the instant application over the prior art of record and this change in size would be obvious to the skilled artisan in order to obtain the predictable result of increasing the overall throughput of material tested by the device. Regarding Applicant's argument that a "invention can only be found obvious if there is "some articulated reasoning with some rationale underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness"", it is noted that "a person of ordinary skill in the art is also a person of ordinary creativity, not an automaton. "KSR, 550 U.S. at , 82 USPQ2d at 1397. "[I]n many cases a person of ordinary skill will be able to fit the teachings of multiple patents together like pieces of a puzzle."Id. Office personnel may also take into account "the inferences and creative steps that a person of ordinary skill in the art would employ."Id. at ____, 82 USPQ2d at 1396. In addition to the factors above, Office personnel may rely on their own technical expertise to describe the knowledge and skills of a person of ordinary skill in the art. The Federal Circuit has stated that examiners and administrative patent judges on the Board are "persons of scientific competence in the fields in which they work" and that their findings are "informed by their scientific knowledge, as to the meaning of prior art references to persons of ordinary skill in the art." In re Berg, 320 F.3d 1310, 1315, 65 USPQ2d 2003, 2007 (Fed. Cir. 2003). As stated, the specific size of the micro-fermentor used for the culturing of and testing for a microorganism is merely a change in size of the micro-fermentor that would have been obvious to the skilled artisan in order to obtain the predictable result of increasing the overall throughput of the system. Regarding Applicant's argument to the applied reference Banneriee, Applicant argues that the reference discloses measuring turbidity for wastewater and that there is nor requirement for heating. The Examiner disagrees with this assertion. First, Banneriee corrects the deficiency with Kurihara and Gaillon with regards to measuring the turbidity of the sample. Second, Bannerjee demonstrates that turbidity testing was a known technique at the time of the instant application and that the skilled artisan would have been aware of measuring the turbidity of a fluid sample, such as wastewater or a culture medium in order to determine the amount of biological activity within that sample. Therefore, this would have been obvious to the skilled artisan to combine the turbidity testing of Bannerjee with the device of Kurihara and Gaillon in order to obtain the predictable result of monitoring the extent of reaction within the micro-fermentors.